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TERMS:

The *Charlotte Journal* will be published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum, if paid in advance; if not paid within three months Three Dollars; and Fifty Cents will be charged; Three Dollars if not paid until after the expiration of the year. These terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor. For six months \$1 25.

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All communications to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.

Original Communication.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

Every farmer is aware of the great advantages resulting from a judicious rotation of crops; as well in the more abundant product, thus prudently obtained, as in the preservation of the land. One kind of vegetable is found to grow and flourish well in a soil from which another kind has just been gathered; while an attempt to raise another crop of the first, or a crop of a third vegetable, will be attended with little or no success. The discovery of this fact is almost as ancient as agriculture itself, and is supposed to have led to the practice of following. A piece of fallow ground will, almost to a certainty, be covered with a crop of weeds. These, being plants of a different nature, do not unfit the soil, but prepare it for a succession of the same crop as that which preceded them. But experience has taught the enlightened farmer to substitute useful plants in the room of weeds, and thus to keep his grounds in a state of profitable activity. Various reasons have been employed to account for the utility and necessity of this rotation. One reason that has been assigned, and to which considerable importance has been attached, is, that different plants absorb different juices from the same soil, and that a piece of ground exhausted by culture may still be rich for another class of vegetables. This is exemplified in the luxuriant crops of peas that may be raised from worn out and apparently worthless land. But this view of the subject, however plausible it may appear, is incorrect and delusive. It has long since been ascertained by physiologists that plants absorb all the soluble substances that the soil contains, whether injurious to their growth or not. Another reason that has been advanced, is, that the roots of different plants, being of unequal lengths, extend into different layers of the soil, and thus derive appropriate nourishment. But this solution is likewise unsatisfactory, and fails when submitted to the "solemnity of philosophic criticism." The roots of all plants, at the period of germination, must be in the same stratum, and of course be equally dependent upon it; and besides, the culture of the farmer turns up and mixes the various layers of the soil so intimately together, as to render them, in all probability, homogeneous. It is also known that plants of the same family do not prosper in succession, although their roots are of very different lengths.

The true explanation of the necessity of rotation appears to be founded on certain facts acquired by recent physiological experiments, viz: that a certain portion of the juices which are absorbed by the roots of plants, are, after the salutiferous portions have been extracted by the vessels of the plant, again thrown out, by exudation, from the roots, and deposited in the soil. It is probably the existence of this exuded matter, which may be regarded, in some measure, as the excrement of the preceding crop. The particles which have been deleterious to one tribe of plants, cannot but prove injurious to plants of the same kind, and probably to those of some other kinds, while they may furnish nutriment to another order of vegetables. Even among animals, an analogous fact is well known to farmers. A horse, which has been left in the manger of horse, or which has otherwise received the impregnations of his breath, will not be touched by another horse, but will be freely eaten by sheep or cows.

As it is well known that the light of day causes the roots to absorb their juices, it is natural to suppose that during the night absorption ceases, and excretion takes place. Various physiological experiments have been instituted to determine the truth of this curious circumstance, from all of which it appears that this discharge from the roots takes place in very notable excess during the night. Experiments have likewise been instituted to prove that plants employ the excretory power of their roots in order to get rid of hurtful substances which they may have imbibed. By these it is clearly shown, that plants reject, by their roots, excrementitious matter injurious to vegetation. In

some vegetables this exuded matter asserts but little influence on the soil, while in others a very perceptible injury is manifested in causing a succeeding crop to assume a less vigorous appearance than might be otherwise expected. The attention of farmers should be directed more particularly to this subject, as on it depends, in a great measure, their success in Agriculture. H.

From the *Charlotte Mercury*.

"THE GREY MARE IS THE BETTER HORSE."

Mr. Editor.—In an old Gazette of 1784, is contained the following humorous account of the origin of the above proverbial phrase, usually applied to those unfortunate gentlemen who live under the gentle dominion of female government.

I am sure that its perusal will afford your readers (particularly the softer sex) some amusement. I have too often, however, experienced the soothing influence of woman's sympathy, to believe for a moment that the application of this anecdote (at least in its barest features) can be general in this liberal community, whose fair daughters wear with so much grace "man's rough image more elegantly touched."

But to return, I have sent you an extract (with some verbal alterations in the style and phraseology) with which you can act as you please.

I am, respectfully, your old servant,

AN OLD MAN NOT QUITE 75.

"A gentleman of a certain county, in England, married a young lady of wealth and accomplishments; but alas! he soon discovered that she was a most intolerable shrew. After enduring this earthly purgatory as long as he could, he resolved to break his fetters, by a deliberate separation. He accordingly went to her father, and with a rueful countenance informed him that he could no longer live with his daughter, and that if he would receive her back, he would resign to her whole fortune. The old gentleman, after ascertaining the cause of his misery, calmly informed him, that he was merely in the same situation of every married man."

The young gentleman, however, positively denied this assertion, and declared that he was the most wretched being in existence.

"Sir, (replied the old man) you must have but little knowledge of the world, if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not in the same mode. In order, however, to end the dispute, I will stake the truth of my assertion, on the following expedient, if you agree to adopt it. I will furnish you with five horses, which you can harness to a cart, in which I will place a basket, containing one hundred eggs; and if, on travelling through the country and leaving a horse where you ascertain, on strict inquiry, that the husband governs, and merely an egg where the wife rules, you shall find that the eggs are disposed of before the horses. I trust that you will not consider your own case as very desperate, but be satisfied to return home, and regard your wife thereafter as no worse than her neighbors. If, on the other hand, you get rid of the horses before the eggs, I will take my daughter home again, and you may retain her fortune."

This proposal was eagerly accepted, and our Benedict sallied forth, flushed with the hopes of soon relieving himself of his five horses, and of course of his gentle mate. At the first house where he arrived, he was soon convinced, from palpable appearances, that the lady governed, and so he quietly left an egg, without any inquiry.

At the next house he met with no better success, and so at every other house, until his eggs were nearly exhausted. At length he came to the mansion of a gentleman of great influence in the country, when, knocking at the door, he inquired if the Master was at home, and was told by a servant that his master was in bed; but that, if he would alight, his mistress was in the parlour. He did so, and the lady received our traveller with much civility, and informed him, that unless his business was urgent, she did not wish to disturb her husband. "Why, really madam, said he, as I wish only to ask a question, you can answer it as well yourself, if you will be candid with me; you may think it impertinent, (especially in a stranger,) but, as a considerable reward depends upon it, I hope you will excuse me. Pray, then, inform me, whether you govern your husband, or he rules you." The lady replied without hesitation, that it had always been her pride to obey her husband in all things;—but that, if a woman's word was to be suspected in such a case, her husband could answer for himself, for there he came.

The gentleman at that moment entered the room, and being informed of the business, confirmed every word which his wife had reported in her own favor.

On this, he was requested to make a selection from the five horses in the cart, and to accept of it as a present.

An elegant black charger struck the gentleman's fancy, but the lady preferred the grey mare, which she thought would suit the side-saddle.—The husband urged many reasons, why the black horse should be preferred; but Madame still persisted in her preference for the grey mare. "Is it possible, (she exclaimed) that you will not take her? but I say you shall, for I am sure the grey mare is the better horse." "Well, my dear (replied the obedient husband) if it must be so, you must take an egg (replied the gentleman cauter), and I must take my horse back again and endeavor hereafter to live happily with my wife."

It appears, by the annexed article from the *New Orleans Bee* of the 15th instant, that numbers of citizens of the United States are embodying themselves for the purpose of waging war against the authority of the Mexican Government within its own territory:

"Those who have volunteered to join the Texans, and those who may wish to do so, are requested to meet the committee at the Arcade this evening at six o'clock, for the purpose of taking measures for organizing themselves, preparatory to an immediate departure: arms and ammunition will be furnished them, and their passage paid as far as Natchitoches."

"The committee, composed of Messrs. James H. Caldwell, W. Bogart, Wm. Bryan, James N. Niven, Wm. S. Hodge, Thomas Banks, James Ramage, and Wm.

Christy, will receive donations of muskets, rifles, and ammunition. Those wishing to aid the cause by subscription, can do so by application to any member of the committee."

In relation to the quarrel between the settlers in Texas, and the Government of Mexico, and to the spirit and intentions avowed by numbers of Southern citizens in reference to it, we find the following sound views expressed by the *Baltimore Chronicle*:

"The Citizens of the United States who have purchased lands and settled in Texas, having incurred the displeasure (whether justly or unjustly is not our business to determine) of the Mexican Government, are now making appeals to the people of the United States for aid and arms to sustain them in the position they have voluntarily assumed. We cannot recognize the propriety of the appeal. They have chosen to expatriate themselves—to relinquish the protection of the laws of the Union—and to become the subjects of another government—a government with which the United States are in amity. Their quarrel with that government is, therefore, a matter with which this country cannot interfere. It is not desirable at present to engage in a controversy with Mexico, nor do we think that it ever will be the policy of this country to extend its territorial limits. We have land enough without annexing Texas to the Union—and, as the American settlers evidently entertain the design of either establishing a distinct government or of uniting that territory to the United States, we hope they will be discouraged in their appeals for aid in resisting the government under which they have chosen to live. Their quarrel is altogether a private affair, and should be settled without the interference of our citizens."

In regard to this country of Texas we have read with alarm the following suggestions in the last No. of the *Richmond Enquirer*. That print would not, we presume, venture on "it is said," on so grave a subject, without a persuasion of its truth; and if the President is pursuing any such scheme as is here imputed to him, he has taken a responsibility much greater than any which he has before assumed, weighty as some of them have been. We have seen similar suggestions, during the summer, in one of the *Natchez papers*, but we gave no credit to them.—*Not Int.*

From the *Enquirer*.

"TEXAS.—It is said that the Administration is attempting to negotiate with Santa Anna for the annexation of this fine country to the United States. It is the great stumbling block in the way of his controlling the whole country. And the people of Texas will never abandon their federal rights under the Constitution. They talk of declaring their Independence of Mexico. Would it not be better for them to enter the great Confederacy of the United States—which would protect their political rights, land titles, and dearest interests?"

From the *Boston Commercial Gazette*, Sept. 23.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

An immense multitude, consisting probably of several thousand people, two thirds of whom were ladies, assembled yesterday morning at Sargent's wharf, for the purpose of witnessing the departure of the fine ship *Leuvre*, Capt. Brown, for the East Indies, which carried out 21 missionaries of the Baptist persuasion, to disseminate the gospel of the blessed Redeemer among the heathen. We could not but remark the admirable order and punctuality with which every thing was conducted. The religious services were announced to commence at half past 10; a few minutes after which time, the Rev. Mr. Sharp, after a few appropriate remarks, read a hymn, which was sung to the excellent tune of Old Hundred, and with solemn effect, by the whole assembled multitude. The Rev. Mr. Jackson then addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent and impressive prayer of some ten minutes' duration; after which, the numerous friends of the departing missionaries having in the meantime shaken hands, and given an affectionate farewell, precisely at 11 o'clock the ship cast off from the wharf, and loosened her canvass to the propitious breeze. Just at this moment, the Rev. Mr. Sutton addressed a few pertinent remarks to the remaining multitude, from the main-chains of the ship, stating that they were then on the eve of departure from their native land on a mission of religion and love among the heathen, and exhorting those that remained behind to keep a watchful eye to the welfare of this Christian community. It was certainly a most interesting spectacle, and the cheerful "yo, heave O!" of the well-trained crew, as they sheeted home the top-sails, conducted not a little to the interest of the occasion. We wish them "God speed" with all our hearts, and a safe return to their native country. The following is a list of the passengers:—

Rev. Howard Malcolm, agent of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; Rev. Messrs. Elisha L. Abbot, New York State; Robert H. Davenport, (printer,) of Virginia; Samuel S. Day, of Canada; James M. Haswell, of Troy, New York; J. L. Shuck, of Richmond; Loving Ingalls, of Commington, Mass.; Alanson Reed, of Orleans county, New York; (the six last gentlemen are accompanied by their ladies); Miss Eleanor Macombe; all sent out by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions; Rev. Amos Sutton; Messrs. Noyes and Phillips, with their ladies, sent out by an English Society of General Baptists, destined to Orissa. Messrs. Shuck, Reed, and Davenport, are destined to Siam; two of the others are destined to the coast of Madras, and the remainder to the Burmah mission.

From the Cincinnati (O.) Republican. HORRID MURDERS.

It was our province, on Saturday last, to witness one of the most horrible and revolting scenes that human atrocity ever devised. A woman and two children, lying upon the floor of a single room, all murdered by one hand—and that the hand of the husband and father! The horrid deed was perpetrated by a monster in human shape, by the name of John McCowen, a cabinet-maker, who lived on Walnut near Columbia street. There are various reports and opinions with regard to the circumstances attending this unprecedented and unnatural murder. But there is but one opinion as to the foulness and atrocity of the deed. The annals of crime do not contain a more cold-blooded and black-hearted murder. The woman, when we first saw her, was writhing in the last agonies of death, the blood gushing from the throat and mouth, at every heave of the chest. Her head and face were most shockingly mutilated; one side of the head was completely crushed in. From the number of gashes upon her, it would seem that she had made resistance. The inanimate corpses of the children, one about 4, and the other 2 years, as they lay stretched out upon the cold floor, steeped in their young and innocent blood, formed one of the most heart-rending and heart-sickening spectacles we ever witnessed.

The following particulars of the temporary escape, and subsequent detection of the wretched man, are from last Saturday's *Evening Post*.

"The murderer instantly fled, and had proceeded over Mill creek bridge, about three and a half miles from the scene of his crime, when he was overtaken by the officers and conducted to the jail, followed by an immense crowd, who were so exasperated that they would no doubt have lynched him, had he not been hurried off on horseback to the prison. On his arrest he stated that he had murdered his wife, and he knew he should be hung for it, and he killed his children, because he was determined to leave no offspring to be disgraced by his crime."

Economy and Comfort.—As the season has arrived when every proprietor must procure shoes for his slaves, we think it not amiss to publish the following recipe for making an elastic paste with which to saturate them. The tendency of which is, first to make them perfectly water proof; secondly, to make them last as long again as they would without its use; and thirdly, to make the hardest leather soft and pliant, and, therefore, more easy and comfortable to the feet. We have said that it will make the leather "perfectly water proof," and in so saying we speak from experience, having gunned in a pair of boots saturated with this mixture for years, from early dawn till near night, day in and day out, during each return of the woodcock season, the better part of which time we were half knee deep in mud and water, and came out with our stockings as dry as when we entered the willow bottom. The following proportions will answer for 50 pair of shoes.

Take 3 oz. Gum Elastic, cut it up into fine shreds, put it into a gallon jug, add to it 3 quarts of *Seneca* oil, let it stand three or four days, when the gum will have dissolved, and the paste fit for use. Stir before using, then rub the uppers and soles of the boots or shoes well with it, three or four times, before the fire, while ever the leather will absorb it. The degree of comfort which this mixture will ensure to the wearer of heavy shoes or boots, can only be realized from trial. It might be used with an equally good effect upon harness and gearing of work horses, and we have no doubt would make one pair last as long as two.

Having given this recipe, we feel it due to candor to say, that the merit of its discovery belongs to Mr. Gideon B. Smith, of this city.—*Baltimore Farmer & Gardener*.

ROMNEY, Va. Oct. 24.

We are indebted to a highly respectable gentleman of Hardy county, for the following facts relative to a Mammoth Apple Tree, on the farm of Capt. Daniel McNeill, of that county. Our informant says that he took the dimensions of this Mammoth Apple Tree carefully and accurately, and found it to be 45 feet in height and 55 in breadth; circumference of the trunk, 9 feet 4 inches.—About seven feet from the root there are eleven branches, the average size of which are 3 feet and 10 inches in circumference. But the most remarkable fact about it, is the quantity of fruit it bore the present year—one hundred and eighty bushels of apples were taken from it this fall. Four or five bushels, of such as were bruised and partially and entirely rotten, were left under the tree; and a good deal of its fruit must have been taken away by different persons through the summer and fall; so that the real quantity it bore must have been very near, if not quite, two hundred bushels. The apples are very large. It stands near the South Branch, on very rich soil. I have been informed that it did not bear any fruit until after it was twenty years old. It grew spontaneously where it now stands,

and, although forty years old, continues to grow.—*Intel.*

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.
One hundred and thirty-two lives lost.—We have been favored with a file of Sydney (New South Wales) papers to the 16th of May, containing the particulars of the loss of the British convict ship *George the Third*, and a hundred and thirty-two lives. She was cast away on a reef in the mouth of the Derwent, Van Dieman's Land, not laid down on any chart. The following is a return of the persons on board.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

REMARKED AT WOOLWICH.	
Prisoners,	220
29 Soldiers—3 Officers,	33
Crew, Officers included,	33
8 Women—14 Children,	22
Born on the voyage,	2
Total embarked,	308
Died at sea—1 woman, 3 children, 13 prisoners, 16	
Total wrecked,	292
SAVED FROM THE WRECK.	
All the Guard,	32
6 Women—11 Children	17
Crew,	30
Prisoners,	81
Perished,	139

UNPRECEDENTED FLOOD IN THE LAKE COUNTRY.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

While we have been suffering for the want of rain in this section of the country, the western part of the State has been deluged.

From the *Rochester Daily Democrat*.

Great Freshet.—The powerful rains of the last few days have produced an astonishing rise in the waters of the Genesee. Since Tuesday morning, the river has risen with unexampled rapidity. It is now (Wednesday 4 o'clock) said to be as high as it has ever been known, and is still rapidly rising. The eastern half of the bridge at Carthage was swept away this morning, together with a saw-mill on the western bank of the river, a little above the bridge. Strong fears are entertained for the safety of the bridge above the canal aqueduct. Immense quantities of drift wood, huge uprooted trees, rails, lumber, saw-logs, &c. &c. are brought down the river, and large masses have lodged against the piers, greatly obstructing the current, and causing a threatening rise of the water behind them. A body of men, however, have been, and are now, engaged in removing the obstructions, which will, unless it shall form again to the same extent, which is not probable, remove the danger.

No fears are entertained for the safety of the canal aqueduct, or the Buffalo street bridge. From the corn in the stalk, and oats in the sheaf, &c. also brought down, we are apprized that extensive damage has been suffered by the inhabitants up the river. By the gauge at the Rochester Seminary, three inches of rain are found to have fallen since Sunday night, and it still continues. It is reported to have fallen even more copiously up the river than here; and the unparalleled rapidity with which the river has risen, would seem to confirm the report.

From the *National Intelligencer*.

VERMONT.—The Legislature of Vermont convened at Montpelier on the 8th instant. Ebenezer N. Briggs was chosen Speaker by the following vote: E. N. Briggs 130, D. A. A. Buck, (Van Buren) 75. Mr. Briggs received both the Anti-Masonic and Whig vote. The strength of each party in the Legislature is Anti-Masons 110, Whigs 42, Van Burenites 72.

A Committee was appointed to count the votes for State Officers, who reported that the whole number of votes given by the People for Governor was 34,953.

The vote for Lieutenant Governor shows the Anti-Van Buren majority in the State: S. H. Jamieson (Anti-Van Buren) 21,316
Truman Chittenden 13,076

Anti-Van Buren majority 8,240

The entire Anti-Masonic Ticket of Councilors, which was supported by the Whigs, is elected.

OHIO.—Although the Whigs of Ohio are, for the most part, chargeable with culpable neglect in the recent elections, yet in some of the counties they did themselves honor by their activity, and were rewarded with success. Amongst other instances, may be named the counties of Guernsey and Highland, which last year sent Administration members to the Legislature; this year both have returned Whigs; in the former county, by a majority of 300 votes. We observe also, that, notwithstanding the general inertness of the Whig party, the aggregate vote for Senators in fourteen districts exhibits a Whig majority of 997. Half the Senators of the State (eighteen) are chosen each year, and the fourteen districts comprise, therefore, nearly the whole State. The following details are furnished by the *Cincinnati Gazette*:

"The returns of Senators published in yesterday's *Gazette*, showed eight supporters of Van Buren, and seven opposition. A reference to the relative majorities of these Senators, out of a small vote polled, may afford an opinion of the correctness of the position of the Van Buren editors, and the triumph of their party."

Van Buren majorities.	
Adams & Brown,	300
Clermont,	300
Belmont,	40
Hamilton,	255
Perry & Morgan,	255
Ross,	102
Shelby, Dark, &c.	100
Richland,	300

These fourteen Senatorial districts, which

have returned a majority of Vanities, give on a count of NINE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN VOTES over the aggregate majority of the humber party; and yet the State is claimed as having gone largely for the office-holders' candidates.

At the Presidential election of 1882, General Jackson's majority over Mr. Clay in the districts above named was two thousand one hundred votes. The election of the 13th instant, which the supporters of Mr. Van Buren assume as a cheering evidence of the increase of humbuggery in Ohio, compared to that of 1882, shows a clear loss of THREE THOUSAND AND NINETY-SEVEN VOTES to the "democratic" cause, in a fraction of not over two-fifths of the State, as respects territory & representation.

GEORGIA.—All the returns have come in, and stand thus:

FOR GOVERNOR.	
Schley, (Van Buren.)	31,905
Dougherty, (Anti-Van.)	28,611
FOR CONGRESS.	
Van Buren.	Anti-Van Buren.
Cleveland, 30,641	Beall, 27,560
Glascok, 30,961	Foster, 28,986
Halcy, 30,319	Gamble, 28,063
Jackson, 30,498	Wilde, 28,953

Though the Van Buren party has succeeded in the recent election, it is by a majority so diminished, as to leave little doubt of the speedy accession of that State to the ranks of the Whigs. Judge Schley's majority in the whole State is 2571. For Congress, Gen. Glascok, the highest on the Jackson Ticket, has beaten Mr. Gilmer, the highest anti-Jackson candidate, only 2541 votes. Last year the difference was 4537, being a gain of 1996 votes.

The Jackson majority on joint ballot, in the Legislature, according to the Georgia Journal, will be about 65; last year it was 88, being a loss to that party of 23.

The Savannah (Geo.) Republican of the 24th ultimo, says, "We repeat the prophecy that we uttered a fortnight ago: 'In less than a twelvemonth, no party in Georgia will support Martin Van Buren for the Presidency.' And a respectable gentleman from that State, who visited this city a few days ago, gives it as his decided opinion 'that it is utterly impossible for Mr. Van Buren to get the vote of Georgia.'"

PRESIDENTIAL CALCULATION.

From the North Alabamian.

The following estimate of the relative strength of the Presidential Candidates was placed in our hands by a highly intelligent gentleman, who has long been familiar with the political questions of the day. We submit it to the view of our readers without comment.

WHITE.	VAN BUREN.
Virginia, 23	New York, 42
North Carolina, 15	Maine, 10
South Carolina, 11	New Hampshire, 7
Georgia, 11	Connecticut, 8
Maryland, 10	New Jersey, 8
Tennessee, 15	Pennsylvania, 30
Kentucky, 15	Missouri, 5
Louisiana, 5	Michigan, 3
Mississippi, 4	
Ohio, 21	WEBSTER, 113
Alabama, 7	Massachusetts, 14
Indiana, 9	Rhode Island, 4
Illinois, 5	Vermont, 3
	Delaware, 7
	28

It will be seen by the above schedule that we have given every State to Mr. Van Buren that is claimed by the party, (that portion of them at least who make any pretensions to truth and decency,) and still he is in the minority of the whole number of Presidential electors. We present the question to the public, and ask who it is that decides the Democratic party's cry that is raised by the press which is devoted to the interest of the "heir apparent," to drive the friends of Judge White from the field. It would be insulting to the good sense of the public to answer the question for them. It will also be noticed, by reference to the estimated strength of the three gentlemen who are now considered as candidates for the highest office in the gift of a free and independent people that Judge White outnumbered both Webster and Van Buren, and that if the people are true to themselves and their principles, it will be impossible for Van Buren, with all his "magical influence," to bring the Presidential election into the "House of Representatives," which is the last straw that keeps Ned Rucker's candidate from drowning, and which his adherents are using, with desperation, to save him from oblivion.

Although we have given the States marked thus * to Van Buren, we do not believe that it is at all possible for them to give their votes for an individual whose life has proved him a bitter political opponent, and whose predilections are certainly in favor of the empire State; still, as they are set down with Mr. Webster for a candidate, we will give all, to convince the country that he is not the choice of a majority of the people. Michigan is put down as a State, because it is believed that she will be admitted into the Union before the election takes place, if she will pledge herself to vote for VAN BUREN.

SPRETTATOR.

Coal in Brazil.—An official report of the Minister of the Interior, at Rio Janeiro, confirms the account of the discovery of a coal mine in the province of St. Catharine. It has been examined by Mr. Davidson, an Englishman, and is pronounced to be abundant, easy to work, and the coal of good quality. It is believed to extend many leagues north and south from the spot where it has been examined.

LATER FROM TEXAS—The War Begun!

From the New Orleans Bee, October 24.

We have been permitted to read a private letter dated Brazoria, 8th October; in which it is stated that the inhabitants of that place are every day alarmed by the Mexicans; that some two or three hundred of the latter had proceeded to Gonzales, about 150 miles distant, and demanded the arms and ammunition of the Americans; and, on being refused, they attacked the town, but were repulsed with the loss of 30 or 40 killed or wounded, none being killed on the part of the Texans. The writer states that there are about 500 Texans in the interior, battling with the Mexican troops; and that about two thousand of the latter were to have been at the mouth of the Brazos on the 20th inst. The Brazorians are building a fort to give their visitors a warm welcome.

We have also seen a call to arms of the freemen of Texas, dated 3d Camp of the Volunteers, and signed by several of the influential Texans, to their fellow-citizens.—They state that at the action of the 2d, at Gonzales, the Mexican commander was slain. The rifles of Americans are no trifles in deciding the fate of military officers.

We have learned that a letter of the 13th inst. from Brazoria, was received last evening, in which it is stated that the Texian forces under General Houston had taken the town of San Antonio or Bezar, with 1000 men under his command. The Mexicans had retired at the approach of the Texans; and the city was taken without resistance. It is also stated that a convoy of \$30,000, belonging to General Cos, had fallen into the hands of the Texans.

LETTER FROM SPAIN.

MADRID, Aug. 16th, 1835.

My dear sir: I wrote you the other day from San Ildefonso, and what I then anticipated has actually happened. We are here in the midst of a Revolution. It was whispered at the Ball fight yesterday, that we should have a rose. The government anticipated it; every avenue was guarded with soldiers; and the Calle Alcalá, from the Puerta del Sol to the great entrance, was crowded with the Military. What is very uncommon, soldiers were required to surround the populace in the promenade of the Prado. The fire could not be kept down however. At ten o'clock the Urbanos (National Militia) assembled at the Plaza del Real, and proclaimed the Constitution. Ten thousand are under arms, and 20,000 people. The army is 20,000 strong under arms, with pieces of artillery in the Prado. The Urbanos and Democrats have dispatched a courier to the Queen, at San Ildefonso, to demand three things.

1st. Out with all Ministers.
2d. Liberty of the Press.
3d. Down with all Monks and Monasteries, and decree the property to the State.

In the mean time both armies stand by their arms, and there will be no movements until the answer is received to-night. The whole night was passed in a dreadful uproar, and as I am midway between the hostile hands, and am to dine with the American Minister to day, I think I shall take a bed at his house for to night, as I have no great desire to be so near an observer of the row, when the consequences of such non-combatant curiosity may be serious.

No man can form any conception of the condition of this country. The English and French newspapers suppose or pervert every thing, because the government of each country are determined to take part, and are interested in maintaining that all is well in the Queen's government. There is in fact no government, no law, no security—any man who has property or even clothes may be killed for a *duro*, and his goods forfeited to the patriot who executes *las leyes*.

The whole country is in a state of Revolution, and no one can get into, or what is more important to me, out of it safely.

In Valencia and Murcia they have dissolved their connection with this government, and appointed provisory Juntas. In Arragon they have done the same, and Don Carlos has passed the Ebro, and is in old Castilia. In Barcelona they have cut up the Captain-General in pieces and burned him to ashes, killed all the Monks, and appropriated their property. The Monks have been driven out of Valladolid, and before three days we shall see them all murdered here. Revolutions never go backwards, except in France. I saw the other night exhibited on the stage of San Ildefonso, in presence of the Queen and Court, a Monk who was represented as making love to a pretty woman, and when any one approached he counted his beads and said his prayers with all the characteristics of cunning, hypocrisy, and crime, exhibited in the most odious and disgusting colours. When these things happen in the presence of her Catholic Majesty, you may easily see what is the tendency of public sentiment.

How I am to get out of this country, I cannot tell. The road from here to Valencia and Seville, is absolutely impassable on account of robbers. In fact every road in Spain is infested with them, and the troops having been ordered to the North, against Don Carlos, the authorities are subordinate to them.

The Diligences are plundered at noon in sight of Towns and Villages,—the only safe conveyance in all Spain at present is, to carry with the Diligence the head robber, De Aquella Provincia, and whenever he fancies that there is a valuable cargo he suf-

fers it to be robbed, and says it was not by his hand.

The other day they fell in with a Diligence in which one of the Rothschilds was travelling, under another name; and having secured his watch, which cost him fifty guineas, and an unusual number of doubloons, they were so delighted that they insisted that the passengers should dine with them, and after giving them a good dinner, and a part of their clothes, they took leave in the most friendly manner.

A countryman of ours, who attempted to make his way from Seville to France, did not fare so well. They took every thing but his shirt and drawers before he reached Madrid. The clothes he purchased here were taken from him near Burgos, and he was taken out in the woods to be shot, as an *Ingles*, but let off upon his solemn avowal that he was "an Americano del Norte." Since the butchery at Barcelona no one can go that way to France. Every person in the last Diligence was taken out, and shot at Lerida. In the direction to Bayonne the whole country is occupied by Carlists; and every one going from Madrid is taken into the mountains, and shot, or delivered to such good luquitors that for mercy they deliver money to them, the ransom being in proportion to their ability to pay, indicated by their letters of credit.

JUDGE WHITE'S NOMINATION.

The following are the Preamble and Resolutions which were adopted by both Houses of the Legislature of Tennessee in nominating the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE as a candidate for the Presidency:

WHEREAS, the people of the State of Tennessee in 1822, in 1825, and again in 1827, animated by a sincere determination to support those cardinal doctrines and principles which had distinguished the true republican party from the commencement of the Federal Government up to that period, and also to correct and reform those practices which appeared to be erroneous and to constitute abuses in the policy and administration of the government, brought forward General Andrew Jackson, our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, as a person qualified by his principles, energy, and great popularity, to effect those objects. And whereas, among the most important of those objects were—1st. To secure to the people the exercise of the right of suffrage in the election of the President of the United States, independent of the influence and dictation of caucus nominations: 2d. To resist the establishment of the practice of electing the President of the United States according to any plan of regular succession among the great functionaries of the government: 3d. The limitation and control of executive patronage within such safe and expedient bounds as to secure the freedom and purity of the elective franchise against all undue official influence. And whereas, we are firmly persuaded that the principles upon which General Jackson was originally nominated and supported for the Presidency, by the people of the State of Tennessee, have lost nothing of their truth or importance by the lapse of time and change of circumstances, we feel impelled by a proper regard for consistency, now, when again called upon to reconsider them in reference to the choice of a successor, to re-affirm them by a renewed and solemn declaration.

—In the organization and proceedings of the late Baltimore Convention we perceive the same violation of the spirit of the Constitution, the same tendency to usurpation of the rights and powers of the people in the election of President, the same spirit of intrigue, the same liability in the members to be corrupted and influenced in their course by the promise and expectation of office, which we saw in the organization and proceedings of the Congressional caucus in 1823, and then condemned in the most public and solemn manner.

And whereas, no individual has been presented to the consideration of the American People as a candidate for the next Presidency, whose character and political opinions afford the same guaranty for the maintenance of those principles which brought General Jackson into office, and for carrying out the principal measures of his administration, and which so well accord with the political sentiments of the people of Tennessee, as set forth in this preamble, as our fellow citizen HUGH LAWSON WHITE—therefore,

Resolved, That HUGH LAWSON WHITE be recommended to the people of the United States as a man eminently qualified to fill the office of President.

Resolved, That we approve generally of the principles and policy, both foreign and domestic, of the administration of the Federal Government during the term of service of our present distinguished Chief Magistrate, General Andrew Jackson.

Judge White.—This distinguished patriot is daily receiving fresh honors from the People of his own State. He has been honored with a Public Dinner by the citizens of Nashville, and also of Franklin, Tennessee, at which a spirit of pure patriotism was evinced by the people, and a signal rebuke given to the arrogant presumption of Gen. Jackson, in his efforts to prostrate Judge White and elevate Van Buren. The name of Jackson has lost its magic with the people of Tennessee.

At the Dinner in Franklin, two of North Carolina's distinguished men were present as invited guests, viz: the Hon. Sam'l. P. Carson, formerly of Burke, and Col. William L. Long, of Halifax. We copy the

following toasts and comments from the Franklin Review:—West. Carolinian.

By R. C. Foster.—The Hon. Samuel P. Carson of North Carolina: The firmness and ability with which he maintained the principles which his conscience approved, have gained him the respect and admiration of all.

In reply, Gen. Carson addressed the company in a spirited and eloquent manner, graphically describing the Van Buren party as wreckers on the beach, hanging out their blue lights; and then, as political pirates, throwing overboard from the ship of State every honest politician who opposed their misdeeds. His remarks sparkled with wit, humor, and eloquence; and were often enthusiastically cheered by all present. He concluded with

"The States of North Carolina and Tennessee: The Mother and Daughter—their mutual interests demand concert of action."

By R. C. Foster.—Col. Long of North Carolina: Though defeated in the People's cause by the touch of the Magician's wand in his district, the People of North Carolina and Tennessee will sustain him.

Col. Long, in glowing and beautiful terms, expressed his gratification at being a participant in the honors of the day. His remarks were fervent, forcible, and full of that patriotic eloquence of the heart which belongs alone to the honest supporters of an honest cause. They were received with loud and repeated applause by the company. He concluded with the following sentiment:

"May the virtuous efforts and determined spirit of freemen resist the patronage of the government, and prostrate the friends of the Baltimore Convention—enemies to the freedom of debate and the elective franchise—by the election of Hugh L. White to the Presidency."

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

These are ominous times for that heterogeneous compound of all parties 'yclept "the party." The Bank, that "monstrous horridum" of the Globe, is effectually dead, and can no longer be used as a bugbear to scare silly people into the ranks of Mr. Van Buren. Mr. Blair, it is true, is "ever and anon" thrusting away at his prostrate enemy, exclaiming, "curse this gunpowder Percy, I'll kill thee though thou be dead." But, alas! it is but a premonitory symptom of the downfall of the Kitchen dynasty. Thrust away, most valorous gentleman; take thy revenge and thy treasury pop whilst thou may, for the fire in the Kitchen is fast going out. What a pity the Bank could not live until the Presidential election was over. What will become of Messrs. Blair & Co. now?

The elections in Maryland prove that the people spurn the dictum of the Globe, and reject the pretensions of the "heir apparent;" and Pennsylvania, the "Key Stone" to the Presidency, and next to New York, the head quarters of "the party," has delivered herself from political thralldom. The people of that State have emphatically denied the right of the Baltimore Convention (alias humbug) to palm the little Kinderhooker upon them for President, and have separated the abolitionists from apparently a neutral position in politics, and assigned them to their proper place, the ranks of Van Buren. Ah! Messrs. Blair & Co. the sceptre is departing from Judah; the day of thy humiliation is near at hand. Truly, truly may it be said, the fire in the Kitchen is fast going out.—*Ral. Star.*

The Whigs.—The Whigs every where seem to have imbibed new spirits from the result of the Pennsylvania Election, and the organs of Van Burenism throughout the Union are exceedingly industrious in showing how it happened. The "Standard" of this place even makes out a great gain for the Administration since the late Election.—Well! there is nothing like philosophy, even in undergoing a good drubbing. At the last election in Pennsylvania there was a Jackson Governor, and the Legislature was nearly unanimous for the Administration. Now, a Whig Governor and a Whig Legislature are chosen by overwhelming majorities!—The Van Buren Editors may, in this way, whistle to keep up their courage, but they are nevertheless struck with dismay, and read with trembling the "hand-writing on the wall."—*Raleigh Register.*

A Correspondent has asked us whether we think William B. Meares, of Sampson, would not fill the office of Governor with credit? We think so decidedly: with credit to the State as well as himself. Mr. Meares is a man of solid qualities: firm, energetic and practical, and at the same time as mild and amiable as any man we know. Add to this, that no man ever sat in the Councils of North Carolina, who soared higher above local and selfish considerations or the bias of party. Mr. Meares is known to be a cultivated and highly intellectual gentleman, and we hope, if he will consent to serve, that he may not have opposition. Perhaps we are taking too great a liberty, on a mere enquiry, to urge Mr. Meares' qualifications, but it seems to us that the office would suit him and he would suit it so handsomely, that, after several qualms of delicacy, we concluded to take the course which we think the good of the public demands.—*Carolina Watchman.*

Curious Punishment.—It is stated that a number of Mississippi Lynchers recently caught a fellow, named William Earl, and after stripping him stark naked and laying him upon the ground, took a large tom-cat by the tail and dragged the animal to and fro upon his back, until it was so well scratched that he will hardly need to have it scratched again for a twelve-month.

Official Banishment.—The Governor of Barbados, in recently dissolving the session of the House of Assembly is said to have been delivered of the following laconic speech: "Proceed to your duties, gentlemen; I have no observation to offer on any subject whatever."

General Jackson's speech to the committee from the people, which waited upon him about the time he usurped the control of the public treasury, assembled that of the Barbadian governor in brevity, but was far less modest: "Go about your business, gentlemen; and leave the government to me."—*Bost. Atlas.*

Garrison, we understand, is in a bad way. Since Wednesday evening he has been quite deranged, and his friends in all parts of the city are concerned for his safety.—*Boston Commercial Gazette.*

The opinion of Mr. Garrison's state of mind, expressed in the preceding quotation, is by no means new. We have long entertained the same idea, and avowed it more than once in the columns of the Commercial Advertiser. It is the only way in which we could account for his conduct, without believing more evil of him than we should like to believe of any man.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Satan reproving sin.—The Richmond Enquirer calls Rucker the "imposter delegate." And pray Mr. Enquirer, who was there in the convention that was not an "imposter delegate?" We believe Mr. Rucker was the most honest individual in the whole concern; but because he candidly told the truth about his vote, and refused to brazen it out with the same impudence displayed by the other members and their friends, they must needs stigmatize and hunt him down as an "imposter delegate," to screen the really guilty from detection and punishment. Shame, shame, on such false hearted treachery.—*Wes. Rev.*

Hickory.—The New York Star says:—The Van Buren men have ordered our hickory trees to be planted, to aid in the approaching election. Why not go to the whole figure at once? Envelop the ink magician in the martial cloak of the oil Chief, mount the cocked hat and feather, and swear that it was himself who gained the victory at New Orleans. Pass a resolution at Tammany to that effect, and who dares doubt it?

Cancer.—A jeweller, who had a bad cancerous pimple on his cheek, having occasion to dissolve some gold in nitro-muriatic acid, rubbed it several times, unconsciously, with his impregnated fingers, and was surprised to find it speedily change its appearance, and shortly disappear. Mr. Recant, suspecting the cause, made several uniformly successful experiments of the same nature; and thus has accident discovered a new caustic for cancerous affections. The proportions he adopts are one ounce of the acid to six grains of chlorate of pure gold.—*Metropolitan.*

M'Lemore's case (says a late Columbia Herald) was decided on last Saturday night. He has been found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to pay a fine of five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned for two years.

State of the Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—NOVEMBER 5.	
Brandy, Peach, 40 a 50 Nails, cut,	6 1/2
" Apple, 30 a 35 Sugar, brown,	6 1/2
Bacon, 8 1/2 a 9 Lump,	15 1/2
Beeswax, 22 a 25 " Leaf,	55 1/2
Coffee, 12 1/2 a 14 1/2 Salt,	55 1/2
Cotton, 14 a 14 1/2 Wheat,	50 1/2
Corn, 50 a 60 Whiskey,	30 1/2
Flaxseed, 1 25 a 0 00 Tobacco, (leaf)	5 1/2
Flour, 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 Wool,	15 1/2
Feathers, 35 a 36 Cotton Baggins, 20 a 22	
Iron, 4 a 4 1/2 Bale Rope	11 1/2
Molasses, 32 a 33	

Our River.—The low state of our river this season has been a serious inconvenience to our community, and to all having goods to transport upon it. With all the facilities for the speedy conveyance of goods, (and they have been greatly increased this season) and with a persevering energy and industry on the part of the boat owners, who considered no difficulties too great to be overcome, it has been found impossible to transport goods with the usual expedition. There have been four Steamboats on the river, besides many smaller craft, only the very smallest of the latter being able to navigate the river between Elizabethtown and this place. The delays in the receipt of goods, and therefore, have been unavoidable, and are well known here to have been so; and it is for the purpose of assuring our friends in the country of the fact that we have adverted to the subject.—*Chas.*

CAMDEN—NOVEMBER 7.	
Cotton, 13 1/2 a 14 1/2 Bacon, cwt,	10 1/2
Corn, bush, 75 a 80 Whiskey,	35 1/2
Wheat, new, 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 Brandy, Peach, 40 a 50	
Flour, country, 8 1/2 a 9 " Apple, 30 a 35	

Cotton.—In consequence of the slight decline in the price of this article which we noticed last week, there has not been during the present week the usual quantity in market. Since our last, however, and indeed, on the very day of publication, more confidence has been manifested by buyers. We quote sales at 13 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents. Principal sales 14 1/2 to 14 1/2 cents.

Country Flour has come in, in very small quantities, and sales have been made out of wagon at 80 1/2 per barrel.

COLUMBIA—NOVEMBER 7.	
Bacon, 10 a 12 1/2 Molasses, Orleans,	45 1/2
" Hams, 11 a 14 Nails,	6 1/2
Beeswax, 15 a 15 1/2 Salt, in sacks,	55 1/2
Bale Rope, 20 a 25 " in bulk,	15 1/2
Bagging, Hemp, 28 a 30 Sugar, Leaf,	55 1/2
" Tow, 25 a 28 " Brown,	9 1/2
Cotton, 14 a 14 1/2 " N. Orleans,	5 1/2
Coffee, 14 a 17 " St. Croix, 11 a 12	
Corn, 50 a 60 " W. Hava 13 1/2	
Flour, Country, 8 1/2 a 9 Tallow,	40 1/2
Iron, Sweden, 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 Whiskey,	30 1/2
" Country, 4 a 4 1/2	

Charlotte: Friday, November 13, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS. FOR PRESIDENT: Hugh L. White, of Tennessee.

A DIAMOND FOUND IN NORTH-CAROLINA!

That a Diamond has been recently discovered in North Carolina, in a mineral association similar to that of the Diamond Mines of Brazil, is a fact which the scientific world will hear with much interest. And, without regarding it as a circumstance likely to give rise to new speculative investments, (which we think it will not occasion) the announcement of the discovery will, we conceive, not be a matter of indifference to any.

On this interesting subject, we have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter addressed by Thos. G. Clemons, Esq., of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary of the Geological Society of Pennsylvania, and a distinguished Graduate and Professor of the School of Mines in Pennsylvania, to a gentleman of this town, (for many years extensively engaged in the mining operations of this District), by whom the stone, in its native rough state, was submitted to Mr. Clemons for his inspection and determination of its character: "On the Diamond question there has not been dissenting voice—I exhibited the Gem at the Geological Society, and read a short notice concerning the same. It was too late for publication in the number of Geological Transactions that has just appeared—but the Publication Committee have made mention of it. The paper I read upon has been forwarded for publication to the 'United States Naval Lyceum,' the first No. of which appears in November. I thought that Journal could give currency to the interesting fact, and give you proper credit for the discovery."

We shall publish the memoir referred to, on receiving the Journal which is to contain it.

Our Legislature.—The next Annual Session of the General Assembly of this State will commence in the City of Raleigh on Monday next, the 16th instant.

The Fayetteville Observer, in publishing a notice similar to the above, appends the following, in relation to the business which will probably come before the Legislature at its next meeting:

"Its Legislative duties will be few, and of little importance, we presume, unless indeed the probable adoption of the new Constitution should impose duties upon it, and attach an importance to it, from the circumstances of its being the last under the present order of things. It is certain that there will be two, and rumor says three Judges of the Superior Court to elect. Upon the proper selection of individuals to fill these offices, depends so much the security of the Judiciary, that we trust more than ordinary care will be bestowed upon the subject. Above all things, let us not have Judges appointed upon political grounds; let us have no political partisans to pollute the seats of justice. We have no reference in these remarks to any individual, for we do not know, as yet, of a single candidate. A Governor will be to choose, in place of Gov. Swain, who is no longer eligible. For this office, it is said the Whigs will run William B. Meares, Esq., of Wilmington. As the candidate of the Jackson party, we have heard the names of several gentlemen mentioned, but do not feel at liberty to announce them. There will probably be arrangements made, by the members out of doors, of both parties, to ensure the formation of Electoral Tickets, for the ensuing Presidential election. We have great fears, that the session will be disturbed, and the people of the State excited, by some indiscreet attempt to pass useless resolutions in relation to the abolition excitement. In every view of the matter, such an agitation is to be deprecated. Upon the Land Question, which we presume will be again introduced, we anticipate a decision which may help to secure to the old States their rights in the public domain; and to North-Carolina, in particular, a sum which would in a few years be sufficient to establish free schools in every neighborhood in the State."

What our friend of the Observer means by some indiscreet attempt to pass useless resolutions in relation to the Abolition excitement, we are at a loss to know. Can it be possible that he believes there is no need of the subject being agitated at all by our next Legislature? If he does, we beg to differ from him entirely. In our view, no other subject which will come before the next Legislature of North Carolina, can, by any possibility, have half the interest to the People of the State, which the "Abolition excitement" has. By excitement," we mean the acts of those who have agitated the question of abolition; and we suppose the Editor of the Observer means the same thing. And can he see, in the movements of the Northern fanatics, no just cause of alarm to the Union? Is his perception more obtuse on this subject, than that of the people of *Utica* and Boston? Can it be possible, that, with so many of the practical effects of Northern fanaticism before him, he can still say, that, "in every view of the matter, the agitation of the subject is to be deprecated?" Have the "signs of the times" indeed appeared to him to be fraught with so little of evil portent to the slave-holding States, that he can still hold his arms, and conscientiously counsel passive submission to the efforts which are being made to light the torch of servile war amongst us? If so, say again, (and we believe that ninety-nine hundredths of the people say the same thing,) that he differ from him entirely!

We sincerely believe, that, if the Legislature of North Carolina, or of any other slave-holding State,

shall neglect to seize the very first occasion to take the necessary measures for the safety of the People in every emergency which may occur—to state to the People of the North their firm determination to allow no interference with their concerns—and to call upon the Legislatures of the Northern States, in the most solemn and emphatic manner, to enact such penal statutes as shall tend to suppress the evil of which we justly complain—we repeat, if a Southern Legislative body shall fail to do these things, on the very first occasion that shall offer, they will prove themselves regardless of the claims and expectations of their constituents, and revere to the dearest interests of the South and of the Union.

Alas for Spain!—This unfortunate Kingdom seems fated to continual anarchy, civil strife, and bloodshed. Quarrels for power, tyrannical persecution, and unavailing resistance to oppression, seem of late years to fill up the measure of its being as a nation. The letter we publish to-day's paper, giving an account of the deplorable state of things in this ancient and once chivalrous country, is extracted from the "New York Daily Advertiser," the Editor of which journal states that it was written by "an independent American gentleman, generally known in this country, as one of our most respectable citizens;" and therefore to be relied on. With great truth may it be said of Spain, "How have the mighty fallen!"—How long will the Spanish people suffer themselves to be trodden down and butchered in the strivings of unholy ambition after place and power?

Gen. Harrison, in Virginia.—The Wheeling Times informs us that a Public Meeting of "those opposed to the Baltimore Convention Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency," was held in that place on Saturday the 3d ultimo. The meeting is said to have been very large, and of the most respectable character. Among the resolutions passed, we particularly remark the following, as of interest in the political world:

Resolved, That we deem our fellow-citizen, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, from his long and distinguished public service, a suitable candidate, having the qualifications, and as such recommend him to the support of our fellow-citizens. Resolved, That we view the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention as an attempt by a party, sanctioned by the influence of the President of the United States, to impose upon a free people a time-serving partisan candidate, upon principles inimical to self-government.

And although we have recommended William Henry Harrison as our choice, as the candidate most likely to unite the various conflicting partialities and prejudices, yet, if circumstances require, we are ever ready to surrender that choice for our country's good. And to enable us to take advantage of any future developments, be it Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in Virginia, opposed to Martin Van Buren, a Convention, to be held at the city of Richmond, on the second Monday of January, 1836, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

A Public Meeting of the same character has also been held in Augusta County, at which similar resolutions were passed, and an Address to the People of Virginia agreed upon and published.

Wooden Nutmegs beaten.—The Silk Culturists of Connecticut having decided that the Chinese Mulberry was better for their use, than any other description, forthwith despatched an order across the seas for a considerable quantity of the seed. In due time the seed arrived, and was sold at the enormous price of between \$40 and \$50 a pound. Carefully was it planted, protected, and watched; and calculations made of the probable profits it would yield; when lo, the first green sprout that shot above the surface of the soil, spelt all their anticipations.—The "Mulberry seed" turned out as pretty a crop of turnips as ever grew in New England! This trick is attempted to be fathered upon the Chinese merchant; but it is too much in character with Yankee "notions" in general, to owe paternity to the Celestial Empire.—It is a pure Jonathanism.

A Beet not easily beaten.—In this age of wonders, it falls to our lot, also, to herald to the world one of nature's mammoth productions. A gentleman of this County last week left with the publisher, "to be noticed," a Beet measuring 19 inches in circumference, and weighing 6 pounds 7 ounces! The upper end of it presented a singular opening, "resembling very much, (as some one said,) the mouth of a cat-fish," which may account for its comparatively light weight in proportion to its bulk: it was perfectly sound, however, and of a beautiful blood-red color.

More bearding of the Lion in his den!—Notice the last of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Tennessee in nominating Judge White to the Presidency. "Resolved, that we approve GENERALLY of the principles and policy of the present Administration!!!" &c. Verily, this is the unkindest thrust the "General" has had for many a day!—Well may the "old Roman" now exclaim, as did a Roman of old, "Et tu Brute?"—But every freeman must cry out, in the fulness of his heart at these brightening indications of the downfall of base man-worship, Well done Brutus!

We learn that the preamble and resolutions nominating Judge White to the Presidency, passed the Senate of the State of Tennessee, on the 17th ultimo, by a vote of 23 to 9.

See the said preamble and resolutions in a preceding column of this paper.

Mr. Van Buren's tactics.—Since the election in Pennsylvania has terminated in such an overwhelming majority in favor of the Anti-Masonic and Whig Ticket, Mr. Van Buren's friends are attempting to prove that he is a rank Anti-Mason! The Little Magician would gladly

be "all things to all men," for a passport to the Presidency; but really this trick is too palpable. It will not "take." They do not think to "claim him" with the Anti-Masons before the election, instead of trusting his cause to the Whigs or the Males. The Pittsburgh Gazette of the 24th ult. says: "Every Anti-Masonic paper which we have received from abroad since the election, comes out decidedly against Martin Van Buren."

All baggage at the risk of the owner.—Travellers in Steamboats, Rail-Road Cars, and Stages, at the North, and every where else, will recollect how frequently the above line stares them in the face in the course of their journeys.—It turns out, however, by a recent trial in the Supreme Court of New York, that "baggage is not at the risk of the owner," while travelling. The Camden and Amboy Rail-Road Company have lately had to pay for a gentleman's baggage which had been lost by them. It appears, by the Opinion of the Court, that all such companies are common carriers, and cannot divest themselves of responsibility for lost property.

Query. Can any one tell us whether, in bringing suit for the recovery of property lost by such companies, it would be necessary to prove the contents of one's missing trunk?

The Lexington (Ky.) Intelligencer, of the 9th ultimo, referring to a statement which has gone the rounds of a personal difficulty in Court between Mr. Clay and Mr. Woolley, says:

"It is true that an unpleasant difficulty occurred in the Courtroom, between Mr. Clay and Major Woolley; but, as the matter has been amicably and honorably arranged, by a prompt and full apology on the part of the individual from whom it was supposed an apology was due, (Mr. Woolley,) we do not think it necessary or proper to state any of the particulars of the occurrence, or to say more than to contradict the report that 'a general combat took place,' which was not the case. No serious injury was sustained by Mr. Clay."

British Minister to America.—The London Gazette, of September 23d, contains the following announcement: "The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Henry Stephen Fox, Esq., (now his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil,) to be his Majesty's Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America."

General Harrison, in Pennsylvania.—The Harrisburg Intelligencer, of the 15th instant, says:

"We understand that the Central Harrison Committee will soon issue an address to the People, calling upon all the opponents of Federal Dictation, whether Jackson men, Anti-Masonic Whigs, to assemble in their respective counties and choose delegates to meet in State Convention about the middle of December to nominate an Electoral ticket."

A liberal offer.—We copy the following notice from the last "Western Carolinian." We do not know any thing of the circumstances which may induce Mr. Bursage to make such an offer; but at the first blush it struck us as very liberal, and we think he should by all means be encouraged. We give his notice an insertion, gratis, to that end.

To the Enterprising!—I will give an admirable seat for a Factory, or other water machinery, to any person who wishes to enter into such pursuits. The seat is on the Yadkin River, 2½ miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery county. I will also give with it a small quantity of Land.—The site is unsurpassed for convenience and water power. Apply on the premises, to W. C. BURSAGE."

Pennsylvania.—The Gettysburg Free Press, a Tory paper, says, "We are beaten, horse, foot and dragons; knocked down, dragged out, and kicked for falling; used up and swallowed up like the troop (not of Waterloo, but) of the Red Sea. We are overwhelmed, and our readers must excuse us if we do not descend to particulars."

As we expected.—The Nashville papers contradict the story from Alabama, (published some weeks ago,) about 400 or 500 of Morel's gang attempting to liberate him from the Tennessee Penitentiary.

Bank of Chattahoochee.—The Bank of Chattahoochee, at Columbus, Georgia, [says the Columbus Enquirer,] the notes of which have been greatly under par for some time, in consequence of the failure of that institution, has recommenced business and is now able to redeem all its notes.

Our correspondent "H." who has been too much neglected by us, will perceive that we have this week given one of his articles, which will be found on our first page. We would invite to it the attention of our planting friends, whose interests it has in contemplation. We shall make the author farther amends for our neglect, by publishing the other articles from his pen, which we now have on hand, in our next paper.

The Fayetteville Observer, of Thursday the 5th instant, says: The Southern Temperance Convention assembled in the Presbyterian Church in this town yesterday. There were 30 members present, and a number of others are expected to attend this morning's meeting. The Hon. Henry Potter was appointed President; and John B. Troy, Esq., of Randolph, and James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Fayetteville, Secretaries of the Convention. Little other business has yet been done.

At an annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear, Yadkin, and Pee Dee Rail Road Company, held in this town on the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Hiram Robinson, Hugh Campbell, Thos. L. Hybart, Jones Fuller, Warren Winslow, James Baker, and Barnum Beach. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, they appointed JONES FULLER, President, HIRAM ROBINSON, Treasurer, and JAMES BAKER, Secretary. —Fayetteville Observer.

The English Earl of Chatham is dead. He was brother of the celebrated Pitt. The title is now extinct.

Lacon Outdone!—The following is the reply of the Secretary of State, to the letter of the Committee inviting him to the great dinner given on the 5th inst., at New York, in honor of Col. R. M. JOHNSON: "WASHINGTON, Sept. 24, 1835. Gentlemen: It will be out of my power to avail myself of the invitation you have done me the honor to give me, to the festival proposed to be given by the Democratic Republican citizens of New York, to testify their high respect, &c., for the character of Col. R. M. Johnson, &c., on the 5th of October next. "I am, gentlemen, your obdt. servt. JOHN FORSYTH.

Did you ever meet with a couple of more expressive "et ceteras" than you find in this letter? Is not this speaking silence? Not a word of congratulation to the democracy of New York! Not a word of attachment and respect to the colonel! Not a syllable of all this. No "with great respect, &c." at the conclusion. The letter is merely another mode of expressing— Gentlemen—I don't care a copper for you or Colonel Johnson—and be — to you, &c. I don't want to see a Practical Amalgamationist at the head of the Senate of the United States, &c. Yours, &c. JOHN FORSYTH.

Something Strange.—We are informed that several persons of rather suspicious appearance, are wandering through this neighborhood; one of these mysterious characters is rambling through the settlement on Muddy Creek, 7 or 8 miles from this place, either under actual or pretended mental derangement. It is said that he occasionally enters houses, creating terror among the inmates, (in the absence of the husbands) armed with pistols, and speaks in an unknown tongue to our good neighbors; but is not charged with committing any serious depredations. It is unknown where he is from, or whether he is going. What makes the matter more mysterious is, that we have heard of several personages of this description!—Salem Farmer's Reporter.

The French Indemnity.—It is stated in the New York Commercial, on what authority we know not, that the President has been officially informed that the French government will not pay the twenty-five millions of francs without further explanation from the President.

The Philadelphia National Gazette says:—"There has been a rumor that Mr. Barton, our Charge d'Affaires at Paris, has been recalled on public grounds."

We understand that an express arrived yesterday from New York. It is stated to have brought despatches, received at New York from France, on Sunday, after the departure of the mail for the South.—Nat. Int. November 3d.

Wilmington, N. C., October 30. Small Pox.—To prevent the circulation of incorrect reports, we state the fact that five cases of small pox have occurred in this town, and that the persons affected were immediately removed, on the first appearance of the disease, to the Hospital at Mount Tizrah, about four miles from town. There is no case of the disease now in town, and should any occur, they will be immediately removed, and all the means used to prevent the spreading of the disease, which have proved successful on former occasions. Our country friends may be assured that we shall publish the truth, derived from our intelligent and upright physicians.—Press.

Col. Thomas J. Meacham, of Pulaski, New York, has presented Gen. Jackson with a mammoth Cheese weighing 1400 lbs. to replenish the larder of the Kitchen Cabinet. It was labelled on one side "To Andrew Jackson, President," &c. On the other—"The Union (not the Cheese) must be preserved."

High Water in the Ohio.—The Wheeling Times of the 24th inst. says, that river had reached a height of about 35 feet before evening on the previous day, and had subsequently been falling slowly. Once only since the great freshet in 1831, has the river been higher than on this occasion, and then only 2 inches. A large church is about being erected in New York, the ground floor of which is partitioned off into stores, while the upper story is laid off as the place of worship. This we suppose is a temple for the settlement and balance of accounts with conscience; a fair division being made between God and Mammon.

Northern Bank of Kentucky.—Governor Morehead having issued his proclamation stating that the sum of \$300,000, in specie, has been paid in on the stock of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, that institution, by its charter, is authorized to commence banking operations.

New York, Oct. 25. The pilot boat John D. Aymar, which sailed from this port on the 4th ult. arrived at Liverpool on the 26th ult. This pilot boat was despatched for the purpose of intercepting the packet ship Caledonia, and take from on board, Mr. Bowen, a passenger, who was charged with defrauding the revenue. In this pursuit she was unsuccessful—the Caledonia, which sailed only two days before, reached Liverpool five days before the pilot boat made her appearance there. We understand that on the arrival of the pilot boat, messengers were despatched by the authorities at Liverpool, to arrest Mr. Bowen, but it was supposed he had casually left the town the day previous, and he had not been found when the Independence sailed.

MARRIED. At Brentwood, in the vicinity of Washington City, on the 20th ult., JOSEPH C. WALCOT, of the United States Navy, to MARY PEARSON, daughter of the late Hon. Joseph Pearson, of North Carolina.

DIED. In the City of New York, on the 28th day of last month, GAVIN HOGG, Esq., of Raleigh, in the 48th year of his age. Of the dead it is never necessary, and seldom proper, that an obituary notice should record more than the name and age; and even where, as in the case of Mr. H., truth will justify panegyric, the language of praise should generally be withheld, since by those who knew the deceased, it is regarded as superfluous, and by those who do not, is read with indifference or distrust. We abstain therefore, from any encomium upon the distinguished gentleman whose death it is our painful duty to announce, convinced that by them who were nearly connected by ties of blood, of friendship, or of business, and to whom consequently he was best known, he was in life most loved, esteemed, and respected, and by them his loss will be deeply regretted; and his noble virtues and useful qualities be ever held in affectionate remembrance. Suffice it to say that, during a lingering illness, and amidst the sufferings of dissolving nature, he was eminently sustained by the hopes and consolations of that Holy Religion which, for many years, he adorned by a well ordered life and consistent profession.—Rat. Reg. At his residence, in the vicinity of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 2d instant, Col. SAMUEL ASHE, aged 74 years. Col. A., at the age of 20, joined the Revolutionary standard of his country; he received a Lieutenant's commission, and remained with the American Army in the City of Charleston, until it was forced to capitulate, at which period he was made a prisoner, and continued so for a considerable time. At his residence, Waxhaw, Lancaster District, on Saturday the 24th ult., in the 71st year of his age, Mr. THOMAS M'DOW. Mr. M'Dow was a native of Lancaster District, and during our Revolutionary struggle was found gallantly fighting the battles of his country. After the close of that eventful war, he returned to his native District, where he resided till his death. He was for many years a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and in every relation of life, by his virtues and piety, endeared himself to a numerous circle of friends and relations.

Death of Com. Chauncy.—Com. WOLCOTT CHAUNCEY, Commander of the Navy Yard at Pensacola, died at that place on Wednesday the 14th inst. On the day following his body was interred at the Navy Yard burying ground, with the naval honors due to his rank.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1835.	(Sun/Sun)	MOON'S PHASES.
13 Friday,	6 54 5 6	For November, 1835.
14 Saturday,	6 55 5 5	n. n. m.
15 Sunday,	6 56 5 4	Full 5 5 7 morn'g
16 Monday,	6 57 5 3	Last 13 8 36 morn'g
17 Tuesday,	6 57 5 3	New 20 5 22 morn'g
18 Wednesday,	6 58 5 2	First 26 10 50 even'g
19 Thursday,	6 59 5 1	

Emporium of Fashion. THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business one door South of Wm. Carson's Store, where he will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Work done on short notice and in the most approved and modern style.

N. B. Any of my customers wishing clothes made without calling, can be accommodated by sending an order describing the colour, quality, &c., of the article they wish. Such orders will be promptly attended to, and a selection made as much to their advantage as they could do for themselves.

To Tailors. The Subscriber has been duly authorised to sell the Columbian System. Those who wish it, can be accommodated. It is undoubtedly the most accurate method for fitting the human form that has ever been produced. The price is \$20 with instruction, or 15 without. W. J. KEAHEY. Charlotte [N. C.] Nov. 13, 1835.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE "paying season" having now arrived, we take the liberty of saying that the Firm of HAYES & ORR was dissolved on the 27th of March last, by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern, are requested to come forward by the 1st of January next, and make payment, as it is important the old business should be closed. JOHN L. HAYES, JAMES H. ORR. November 7, 1835.

The business will be hereafter conducted by the undersigned, who begs leave to return his thanks to the very liberal public, for the patronage which he has received; and takes pleasure in informing his friends that he is now receiving, direct from Philadelphia and New York, his Winter Supply; when his assortment will be very complete, and he will sell GOODS very low for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a credit. All persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call, hear prices, and judge for themselves. JAMES H. ORR. Charlotte, Nov. 7th, 1835.

New Goods!—New Goods!! WE have received on the South Corner of Tryon Street, a part of our Fall & Winter GOODS, consisting of every variety of goods usually kept in our town. All persons that wish to buy Goods upon the very best terms, will do well to call and examine, and hear our prices. We will make it an object to persons that buy for Cash, or punctual dealers. We have on hands a quantity of good Bagging, very low priced. We will take Country Produce in exchange for Goods. The highest price will be paid for 500 yards of Linsey. SMITH & WILLIAMS. Nov. 12, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MY NATIVE LAND.
My native land! my native land!
A land with every gift complete,
All perfect from its Maker's hand,
An Empire's glorious seat!
And, far removed from thrones and slaves,
There freedom's banner proudly waves.
The frigid and the torrid clime,
The temperate and the genial beam,
The vale, the mountain top sublime,
The arid plain, the living stream—
There linked in union's golden chain,
Attain her varied, vast domain.
Her mountains look o'er realms serene:
O'er fertile fields and cities free:
And mightiest rivers roll between,
And bear her wealth from sea to sea:
While o'er old Ocean's furthest deep
Her banner'd navies proudly sweep.
On Plymouth's rock the pilgrim lands,
His comrades few and faint with toil,
While warring tribes in countless bands
Roam lawless o'er the uncultured soil.
A few brief years have rolled away,
And those red warriors—where are they?
And where are those, the heroic few,
That landed on that rocky shore?
Their voice still rings—their spirit too
Still breathes—and will, forever more!
For in their sons still burn those fires
That freedom kindled in their sires.
'Tis something—though it be not fame—
To know we spring from noble race,
To feel no kindling blush of shame,
For those we love, suffice our face:
Then let us to our sons transmit
A land, and name, unsullied yet.

EXCERPTS.

[Selected for the Charlotte Journal.]

Childhood is the seedtime of life; the season in which every thing sown in the mind springs up readily, grows with peculiar vigor, and produces an abundant harvest. In this happy season, the garden is sited by the Author of our being for the best cultivation. If good seeds are then sown, valuable productions may be confidently expected: if not, weeds of every rank and poisonous kind will spring up of themselves, of which no future industry will be able to cleanse the soil.—*Dwight's Sermons.*

Death, to a good man, is but passing through a dark entry out of one little dusky room of his father's house, into another that is fair and large, lighted, and glorious, and divinely entertaining.—*Watts' Miscellaneous Thoughts.*

Poverty has not always the nature of an affliction or judgment, but is rather merely a state of life, appointed by God, for the purpose, trial, and exercise of the virtues of contentment, patience, and resignation; and for one man to mourn against God, because he possesses not those riches He has given to another, is the wrath that killeth the foolish man, and the envy that slayeth the silly one.—*Dr. Sam'l. Clark's Sermons.*

When a man is in company with his betters, it is as much better to hear than to speak, as it is to reap than to sow.—*Goodman.*

At twenty years of age the will reigns; at thirty the wit, and at forty the judgment.—*Grecian.*

When we commend good and noble actions, we make them in some measure our own.—*Plutarch.*

Villains that is vigilant, will be an overmatch for virtue, if she slumber on her post; and hence it is that a bad cause has often triumphed over good ones; for the partisans of the former, knowing that their cause will do nothing for them, have done every thing for their cause; when the friends of the latter are too apt to expect every thing from their cause, and to do nothing for it themselves.—*Lacan.*

Pain.—Who, without pain's advice, would ever be good? Who, without death, would be good in vain?—*Night Thoughts.*

Reading.—The pleasure of reading, without application, is a dangerous pleasure. Useless books we ought to lay aside, and to take all possible advantage of those from which we may reap some fruit.—*Crousat.*

Pleasure.—As for pleasure, there is little in this world that is true and sincere, besides the pleasure of doing our duty, and of doing good—I am sure none that is comparable to it.—*Tillotson's Sermons.*

A young man entering into life without the support and guidance of religion, is like a vessel with its sails spread open to the breeze, committing itself to the ocean without chart, rudder, or pilot; tossed to and fro in the darkness of midnight, conflicting with storms, and ready every moment to be dashed on the rocks or swallowed up in the abyss.—*Dr. De Witt.*

Who would not laugh at the folly of a Jockey who should rate the price of a horse according to the fineness of the stable where he is kept? And yet we regulate our esteem of men by the coarseness of their habit, and such other circumstances as are not in the least any better proof of merit.—*ib.*

True religion has a peculiar tendency to procure peace, to make a man contented with his actual situation in life, and lead him to do his duty in that state in which it has pleased God to place him.—*Mrs. Sherwood.*

In studying chronology, where do we find fixed dates, and sure resting places, but in the Bible? and without scripture what is ancient history but a web so intricate and involved as absolutely to pass all the skill of man satisfactorily to unravel it?—*ib.*

The longest life must speedily close; man's applause is but a summer's breeze; the breath of casuality is but a passing storm, which this day assails our house and to-morrow is forgotten.—*ib.*

The common rock on which all heretics have split, is a desire to explain, by their own reason, the modes of things which we are required to believe on divine testimony.—*Milner's Church History.*

A well regulated mind, a dignified independence of the world, and a wise preparation to possess one's soul in patience, whatever circumstances may exist, is in the power of every man; and is greater wealth than that of both the Indies, and greater honor than Caesar ever acquired.—*Dwight's Sermons.*

PAY FOR YOUR PAPER.

If you do not pay, the publishers cannot pay—the printer cannot pay—the paper maker cannot pay—the men employed in the paper-mill cannot pay—the stationer cannot pay—the merchant will suffer loss—the tailor will be injured—the shoe-maker may fail—the butcher and market man will be disappointed, etc. All these will be injured—their engagements will be broken—their credit will be lost—their characters will be tarnished—their feelings must be wounded—their families must suffer, their business will be ruined—the paper must cease—and the community remain in ignorance for the want of it—and all because you would not PAY FOR YOUR PAPER.

The Scuffer feeling the keen edge of Charcoal Wul.—Parson Wally Morrison inadvertently once promised to do the first favor a certain infidel officer should ask of him. The first favor was to baptize his puppy. A merry party of gentlemen were invited to the christening. Mr. Morrison desired the officer to hold up the dog. "As I am a minister of the Kirk of Scotland," said the preacher, "I must proceed according to order, and begin with the usual question—You acknowledge yourself the father of this puppy?" It was enough, and more than enough for the confused major, who dashed the young canine from his arms before you could soup your finger, amidst the mirth and uproar of his jovial comrades.—*Chris. Palladium.*

The Bangor Advertiser tells a good story of a Yankee who was refused a dinner at one of the taverns down east, until he had shown the landlord his "pewter." Boniface then did his best, and at the sound of the bell in walked the Yankee, and taking a general survey of the table, turned to his host and said, "Mister, you've seed my money, and I've seed your dinner—good bye!"

"Do you want to buy a rare prime lot of butter?" said a Yankee notion dealer, who had picked up a load from fifty different places, to a Boston merchant.

"What kind of butter is it?" said the merchant.

"The clear quill; all made by my wife, from a dairy of forty cows; only two churning."

"But what makes it of so many different colors?" said the buyer.

"Darnation, hear that now; I guess you would'nt ax that question if you had seen my cows; for they are a darn'd sight speck-elder than the butter is."

Bank of Cape Fear.

BOOKS were opened in this place, on the 2d inst., at the Store of Messrs. J. M. Morrison & Co., for subscriptions to Stock in the extended Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear, and will be continued open for ten days. Those wishing to take stock had better avail themselves of the present opportunity. One-fifth of the subscription is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one-fifth every ninety days thereafter. Payments may be made in notes of any of the Banks of North Carolina, of the Bank of the United States and its branches, of any of the Banks of South Carolina, which are payable in Charleston, and of the Bank of Virginia and Farmer's Bank of Virginia, except the branches at Winchester and Fredericksburg.

WM. J. ALEXANDER,
WM. MORRISON,
WM. W. LONG,
Commissioners.

Charlotte, Nov. 5, 1835.

Settle Your Book Accounts.

ALL those that have Book Accounts standing with the Subscriber, will please call and settle them by the first day of January, 1836, as after that day business will be done exclusively for cash or notes on demand.

N. B. I still continue to keep on hand Saddles and Harness, and all articles in my line, which I will sell low for Cash.

JAMES T. ASBURY.

Nov. 3, 1835.

Public Sale.

I WILL expose my entire Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., to public sale, without reserve, on Monday the 23d inst, being Monday of Court, and continue the sale from day to day, until all is disposed of. Terms of sale will be accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale.

N. B. As every thing must be sold, those wishing bargains will do well to attend.

FRANCIS SAUNIER.

Nov. 3, 1835.

Land For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a first rate Plantation, lying on the Catawba river in Lincoln county, four miles south of Beattie's Ford, containing between 800 and 1000 acres. The land will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. Terms will be made liberal to suit the situation of any one wishing to purchase. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn and Cotton.

SAMUEL CONNER.

Nov. 3, 1835.

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!!

Public Accommodation!!



THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy riding

OMNIBUS,

a team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

B. P. BOYD & CO.

N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the **SABINERY ACADEMY.**
ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at **Tarboro', N. C.**
On **WEDNESDAY, the 18th of November,**
On THE POPULAR
TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL \$5,000 !!!
PRIZE
And 90 Prizes of \$1,000!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars is \$5,000	20 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars is 20,000
10 Prizes of 500 Dollars is 5,000	10 Prizes of 300 Dollars is 3,000
10 Prizes of 200 Dollars is 2,000	80 Prizes of 100 Dollars is 8,000
100 Prizes of 50 Dollars is 5,000	116 Prizes of 30 Dollars is 3,480
201 Prizes of 20 Dollars is 4,020	300 Prizes of 15 Dollars is 4,500
6,000 Prizes of 10 Dollars is 60,000	6,000 Prizes of 6 Dollars is 36,000
6,000 Prizes of 4 Dollars is 24,000	

18,848 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost \$40
And must draw net

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be \$23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, 5 75

All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Whole Tickets \$4, Halves \$2, Quarters 1.

To be had in the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell, in the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell, Charlotte, N. C.

NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are: Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss Watches, Gold Guard Chains and Fob do. Ladies fine Gold Necklace, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights, Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies, with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine Britannia Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835.

ATTENTION! Rifle Volunteers.



YOU are ordered to parade on the 13th of November next, at M'Cord's Old Field, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

J. HALL, Capt.

Oct. 24, 1835.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Messrs. S. C. Caldwell and I. Hyams, have been left with the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to make settlement by the November County Court.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

Oct. 21, 1835.

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorized agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.

Sept. 30, 1835.

To Journeymen Carpenters.

3 OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To each, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.

Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various disorders of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver.

May be had at the Store of Smith & Williams, PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 611f

From the **Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.**

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pills of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From the **Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.**

August 20, 1834.
The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as a scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. MCPHETERS.

From the **Hon. George E. Badger.**

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from impudience or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

Dr. John M. Happoldt

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has taken an Office nearly opposite Capt. Neely's Hotel, at one of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Happoldt avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the education of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56-1f

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss;** also, Dr. Price's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.

Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

An Apprentice.

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 12, 1835.

Blanks of all kinds for sale at this Office.

A Splendid Line of PACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Packs possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with that line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP.

THE HACKS are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter in Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,

JOSEPH L. MORING.

April 11, 1835.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$ 8
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 1
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 1
Fredericksburg to Washington City, 1
Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 1

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

Land! Land!! Land!!

A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The Land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, lying on the same good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The other contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by

DAN ALEXANDER.

July, 13 1835.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 19th inst., a negro boy named **ARCHER**, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, with a large scar on his forehead, and with he belongs to Richard Prior, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Jailor.

Oct. 12, 1835.

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst., a negro man named **HENDERSON**, about five feet six inches high, or 25 years of age, dark complexion, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He was runaway in April last, and that he belongs to Meshack Franklin of Surry County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Meshack Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Port Gibson.

J. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1834.